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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF
HAVANT AND WATERLOO

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1956

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE URBAN DISTRICT

S. HEWITT, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

TOWN HALL - HAVANT
HAMPSHIRE

C.W.

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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HAVANT AND WATERLOO

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1956 - 1957.

Chairman of Committee:

Councillor B.H. Barwood.

Vice-Chairman of Committee:

Councillor W.J.J. Wilson.

Cllr. G. Campbell.

Cllr. Mrs. M.E. Nellthorp.

Cllr. Mrs. A.M. Dodsworth.

Cllr. L.C.M. Paxton.
(Chairman of the Council)

Cllr. F.R. Hammond.

Cllr. E.S. Rudd.

Cllr. A.E. Jones.

Cllr. H.F.V. Stockey.

Cllr. Mrs. F.L. Killoran.

Cllr. Mrs. M.E. Weekes.

Cllr. H.E.C. Nellthorp.

Cllr. W.R. Wingate.

Cllr. J.A. Wilson.

Public Health Department's Staff.

Medical Officer of Health.

SELWYN HEWITT, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

A.W.R. TURNBULL, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Also Meat and Food Inspector)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

L.H. HAYWARD, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Also Meat and Food Inspector)

Public Health Inspectors.

K.D. ADCOCK, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Also Meat and Food Inspector)

G.A. KIRRAGE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., A.I.Hsg.
(Also Meat and Food Inspector)

Pest Control Officer.

F.T. GEORGE.

Mosquito Control Officer.

J. STALEY.

Chief Clerk.

Miss M.D. MILNE.

Record and Filing Clerk.

Miss A. HUNT.

Rodent Operators.

F. LEECE.

H. SIMONS.

J. SCARDIFIELD.

Mosquito Control Operator.

R. FRANCIS.

Public Health Inspectors' Assistant.

S.E. REEVES.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HAVANT
AND WATERLOO

A N N U A L R E P O R T
OF THE
M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H.

To the Chairman and Councillors
of the Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report
for the year 1956 on the health and sanitary
circumstances of the district.

The various facts and figures shown are in
accordance with the requirements laid down by the
Ministry of Health; nevertheless, I have
endeavoured to keep the statistics included down
to a minimum, and have mentioned other matters
which, in my opinion, are of importance and general
interest.

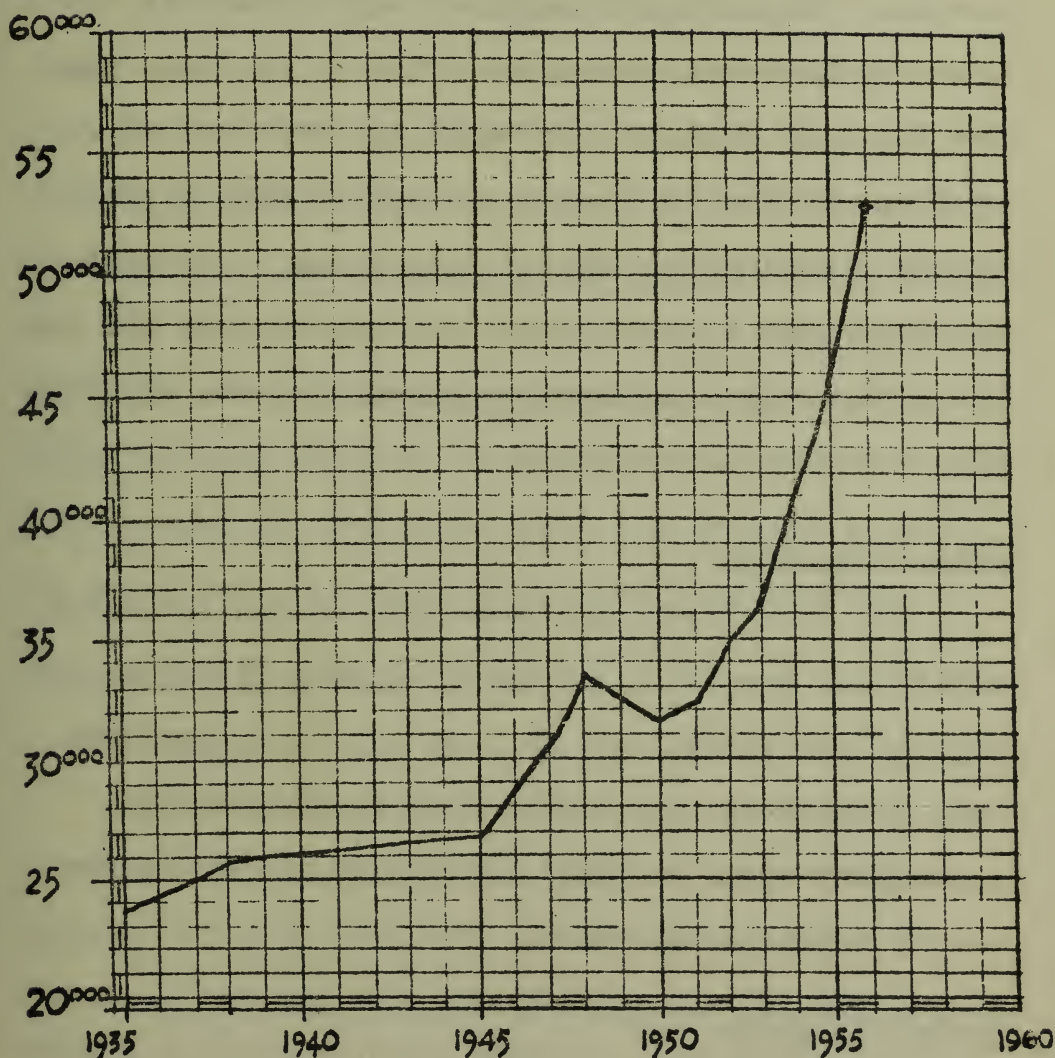
Vital Statistics.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population in 1956 was 52,680 an increase of 6,950 on the 1955 figure, and I have again shown opposite a graph illustrating the rapid population increase from 1935 to the present time.

It is my considered opinion that with the present rate of building operations in the Urban District, this rapid increase in population will continue for some years to come.

Population

HAVANT & WATERLOOVILLE U. D. POPULATION INCREASE GRAPH



Infant Mortality Rate.

The number of children dying before the age of one year during 1956 was 22.1 per 1000 live births. This figure compares very favourably with the 1955 rate which was 29.6. The rate for the whole of England and Wales for 1956 was 24. Of these deaths 13.9 per 1000 live births died before reaching the age of four weeks. It must be remembered that a number of these deaths are due to malformation and developmental defects which in many cases are unavoidable.

Live Birth Rate.

The Live Birth rate per 1000 of the Estimated population was 21.1, as compared with 15.7 for England and Wales, and 23.1 in this area for 1955. This relatively high birth rate is undoubtedly consequent upon the many new family units who are moving into the district.

Mortality Rate.

The corrected Death Rate per 1000 of the

estimated population was 10.7 as compared with 11.7 for the whole of England and Wales. Of the 500 persons who died during the year under review, 154 were certified as being due to diseases of the heart, and of these 76 were associated with Angina and Coronary Artery Thrombosis. All forms of Cancer caused 82 deaths, and of these 14 were due to Cancer of the Lung, 12 being males and 2 females. In 1955 the number of fatal cases of Cancer of the Lung was 17. Only 6 deaths were attributable to Tuberculosis, whereas in this area in 1935 when the population was under half its present figure no less than 17 people died from this disease.

Infectious Diseases.

Measles.

244 notified cases of Measles occurred in the district during the year. This compares very favourably with the 1064 occurring in 1955.

This, of course, was expected because of the biennial cycle of this disease. No deaths were attributable to this infection.

Scarlet Fever.

18 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 19 for the preceding year.

Diphtheria.

Once again no cases of Diphtheria were notified - a state of affairs which should remain as long as parents continue to have their children adequately protected against this dread disease.

Poliomyelitis.

4 cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year as against 2 during 1955. Of the 4 cases which were of a paralytic type no deaths occurred.

During the year under review a start was made with the vaccination of children against Poliomyelitis.

Food Poisoning.

4 cases of Food Poisoning were notified to me during the year - 8 during 1955.

I am still of the opinion, as I stated in my last report, that many more cases of this disease occur than are reported either to me or to the general practitioners.

1956 saw the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 made under the Food and Drugs Act 1954, come into effect with specific regulations regarding structural alterations deferred until July 1956.

The implementation of the Regulations has necessitated many improvements in the food premises in the area, and in the main the food traders have co-operated freely in complying with these Regulations.

No matter what laws or regulations are passed the provision of safe and clean food lies in the hands of the public; if people refuse to purchase food not served or kept under hygienic conditions and "tell the trader why" in my opinion this will do more than any laws or regulations to raise the level of food hygiene.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated was 1124 as compared with 970 in 1955. Of these 768 were children under the age of 1 year

which is 62% of children born during 1956. This percentage - although not unduly low - should be higher. It beholds every mother to have her child vaccinated during the first few months of life as at any time - owing to the rapidity of modern travel - smallpox can be introduced into this country, and I would also point out that in this area where there is a relatively large movement of service personnel this risk is even greater.

Care of the Aged.

An increasing number of cases are being brought to my notice of aged people mostly living alone needing a certain degree of help to enable them to live under satisfactory conditions.

In this respect, I should once again pay tribute to the work of the voluntary associations who are continually helping this type of person, especially the Womens Voluntary Service, British Red Cross and the St. Johns Ambulance Brigade. The Health Visitors continue to play an ever

increasing part in helping these old people and enabling them to live peacefully and free from worry.

Some of these people become so aged and infirm that they are no longer able to look after themselves, and occasionally it is my duty to see that they are removed to a home where they can receive the necessary care and attention. It is with disappointment that I have yet again to report that the Hampshire County Council have not thus far provided accommodation for this type of case in or near this area.

The fact that these homes are a considerable distance away handicaps the Welfare Officer in persuading people to enter a home on a voluntary basis and also makes it difficult and even impossible sometimes for their relatives to visit them regularly.

It has occurred to me in the past, that much more help could be given to old people than is

provided from official sources, in order to combat loneliness, and also to make their last years of their lives more pleasant and free from worry. With this aim in view, a Central Committee for the care of the aged with representatives from all over the area has been set up in the district and it is to be hoped that this Committee will find some practical means of helping the aged persons living within the district.

Housing.

During 1956 steady progress has been maintained in dealing with the unfit houses surveyed and listed in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954. The table appended below shows in detail how the problem is being tackled:-

No. of Demolition Orders made	1956	...	295
No. of Houses demolished	1956	...	25
No. of Closing Orders made	1956	...	12
No. of Undertakings accepted	1956	...	11
No. of Undertakings or Closing Orders rescinded	1956	...	2

It is interesting to note that approximately 50% of the "condemned" houses have become the subject of Closing Orders or Undertakings, and I feel that this situation deserves special mention. If it is borne in mind that if a house is unfit and incapable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense, then it is dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Section XI of the Housing Act 1936, i.e. becomes the subject of a Closing Order, Undertaking or Demolition Order - the determination of what constitutes reasonable expense is dictated by the capital value of the property - which in turn is determined by the controlled rent paid. With most of the older properties the rents paid are low, and consequently the houses have a low capital value whilst they are occupied by protected tenants. When the property becomes vacant following the acceptance of an Undertaking and the rehousing of the tenants, it immediately assumes an enhanced value and experience has shown that

invariably the property is repaired, improved and sold - often for owner/occupation. This practice is in the interest of both local and national economy, as by this means houses are being saved - in other words "Operation Rescue" is taking place albeit not in the manner envisaged by H.M. Government.

It will be interesting to see what effect the proposed Rent Bill will have on the slum clearance proposals - bearing in mind that if rents are substantially increased more houses will become the subject of Section 9 repair notices with a corresponding reduction in the number of houses requiring demolition procedure.

It is with disappointment that I have to comment that the Council decided not to make Improvement Grants during the year under review. Whilst their decision followed the Government lead aimed at the reduction of capital expenditure, nevertheless, I am firmly of the opinion that the making of these Grants does help to save houses that

otherwise may well become the subject of closing or demolition orders, and furthermore raises the standard of other houses above the low standard permitted by present day legislation. The fact that the applicants for grants were, in the main, owner/occupiers I feel is quite immaterial - the important factor is that it is the house that is receiving the benefit of the money expended. I am hoping that the Council will see fit to reintroduce the scheme for the next financial year.

I would stress again - as in previous years - that the provision and maintenance of fit houses is essential to ensure a healthy community, that is, healthy in body and mind, and furthermore the provision of such houses must be achieved within the economic capabilities of the country. It is my considered opinion that if the private landlord is to be expected to pay his part in providing houses, then he must be allowed a fair return on his capital investment. In the same way I would

wish to see Local Authorities throughout the Country adopt schemes whereby only those people in need were paying subsidised rents. Greater encouragement could be given to the intending owner/occupier, and whilst this might suggest yet another form of subsidy, it could be said that at least help was being given to people who were trying to help themselves.

If simplified methods of house purchase and mortgage were available at low interest rates for intending owner/occupiers then possibly a large number of "tenants" would buy their own houses.

In my opinion this would ultimately help the national and local economy as in a large number of cases the houses would be paid for by the time the owners reached retirement age - thereby they would be less likely to require National Assistance to meet rent costs. It is true to say that many supplementary pensions paid are to cover rent. This is a subject that I feel warrants careful

consideration in view of the fact that more and more people are reaching retirement age and draw state pensions, and relatively less people working to pay for those pensions.

Finally with regard to future housing needs in the district. The information available to me still indicates that the aged and single persons are urgently in need of rehousing in special units of accommodation. Furthermore, it may well be that increased rents as envisaged in the Rent Bill will increase this need.

In addition, ultimately - if not in the immediate future - there will be the large number of young people at Leigh Park who are growing up and marrying who may well look to this Authority to provide them with housing accommodation. Consequently in spite of the very obvious progress made during the post war years in dealing with unfit houses and the provision of new houses, I do not think we can afford to become complacent -

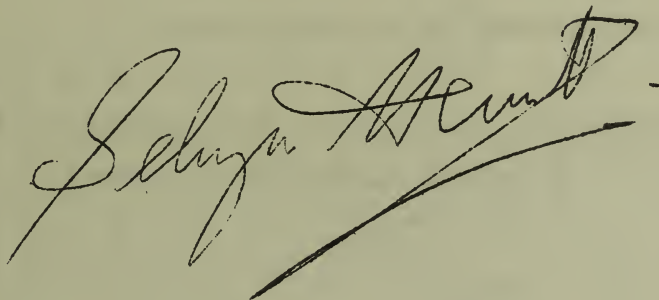
housing is a problem which in my opinion will merit our active consideration for some considerable number of years.

The facts and figures presented show that undoubtedly progress in all fields of environmental health has been maintained, but nevertheless, in a district so rapidly expanding as this we must not only deal with all day to day problems but make every effort to plan for the future health and happiness of the citizens of the district, and it is with this object in view that I would recommend this Authority to make every effort to secure greater decentralisation of services connected with Health, Welfare and Education. It is my considered opinion, that the only efficient method of administering these services is from within the Urban District, as experience has well shown that administration from outside has never proved completely satisfactory. Remote control be it from a County Town or from an adjacent County Borough has in the past invariably

shown a lack of efficiency and always brings about an impersonal approach to what are, after all, human problems and resolves them in the main to facts, figures and files.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Selwyn A. Hunt". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	13,755
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£763,000
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...				£3,200
Population (estimated at the middle of 1956 by the Registrar-General)...						52,680

RECORDINGS MADE AT COUNCIL'S CLIMATOLOGICAL STATION
HAYLING ISLAND BEACHLANDS

SUNSHINE

RATNEALI

TEMPERATURE

-19-

140

43.7

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

<u>Births.</u>	1956			1955		
<u>Live Births</u>	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Legitimate	627	572	1179	492	494	986
Illegitimate	17	24	<u>41</u>	13	15	<u>28</u>
			<u>1220</u>			<u>1014</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 21.1 compared with 15.7 for the whole of England and Wales (1956)

<u>Still Births.</u>	1956			1955		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Legitimate	15	13	28	6	7	13
Illegitimate	-	1	<u>1</u>	-	-	<u>-</u>
			<u>29</u>			<u>13</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births was 21.1 compared with 23.0 for the whole of England and Wales (1956)

<u>Deaths</u>	1956			1955		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
From all causes	241	259	500	217	249	429

The corrected Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average population was 10.7 compared with 11.7 for the whole of England and Wales (1956)

<u>Maternal Mortality.</u>	1956	1955
From Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	Nil
From Other Maternal Causes	Nil	Nil

<u>Infant Mortality.</u>	1956			1955		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Legitimate	18	20	38	15	12	27
Illegitimate	6	-	6	3	-	3
			<u>44</u>			<u>30</u>

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births was 22.1 compared with 24.0 for the whole of England and Wales (1956)

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis respiratory	2	4	6
2. Tuberculosis other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic disease	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	2	10
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	2	14
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	10	10
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5	5
14. Other malignant and lumphatic neoplasms	22	21	43
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	-	2	2
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	49	76
18. Coronary disease, Angina	45	31	76
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	1	6

	Male	Female	Total
20. Other heart disease	29	43	72
21. Other circulatory disease	11	10	21
22. Influenza	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia	12	16	28
24. Bronchitis	14	7	21
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	2	5
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	1	3	4
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	5	7
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	5	2	7
32. Other defined and ill- defined diseases	20	30	50
33. Motor vehicles accidents	6	2	8
34. All other accidents	5	4	9
35. Suicide	3	3	6
36. Homicide and operations of War	2	-	2
	<u>241</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>500</u>

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
DURING THE YEAR 1956.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified.</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital.</u>
Measles	244	8
Whooping Cough	43	11
Scarlet Fever	18	1

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total Cases Notified.</u>	<u>Cases admitted to Hospital.</u>
Diphtheria	-	-
Food Poisoning	5	1
Influenzal Pneumonia	13	2
Meningococcal Infection	1	1
Poliomyelitis	4	4
Erysipelas	3	-
Dysentery	4	4

HAVANT CHEST CLINIC

The following report has been compiled by the
Administrative Chest Physician, Winchester.

Total Attendances

<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>
3268	3410

New Cases in 1956

300

Contacts examined for the first time

<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>
597	264

Cases of Tuberculosis on Clinic Register at the end of:-

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1955</u>
Respiratory	597	264
Non-Respiratory	40	64

DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation is carried out by general practitioners, school medical officers and at all child welfare centres in the district.

The following number of children have been immunised during the year:-

<u>Primary Inoculations.</u>	<u>Re-inoculations.</u>
<u>Under 5 years.</u>	<u>5-14 years.</u>
668	51
	839

CLINICS.

Child Welfare Centres.

Havant.	County Health Centre, Park Way. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays - 2 p.m.
Bedhampton.	St. Thomas's Church Hall, Belmont Park. 1st and 3rd Tuesdays - 2 p.m.
Emsworth.	Church Hall, 2nd and 4th Tuesdays - 2 p.m.
Leigh Park.	St. Francis Church Hall. Every Friday - 11 a.m. to 12 noon. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesdays - every afternoon.
Purbrook.	Deverall Hall. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays - 2 p.m.
Waterlooville.	St. George's Hall, Hambledon Road. 2nd and 4th Thursdays - 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Havant.	Health Centre - 1st, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 2 p.m.
Bedhampton.	"Cotswold", Bedhampton Road. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 2 p.m.

Leigh Park.

Surgery, Riders Lane, 1st, 2nd
and 3rd Mondays at 2 p.m.
2nd and last Wednesdays at 2 p.m.

Emsworth.

Surgery, 6, North Street, 1st,
2nd and 4th Mondays at 1-30 p.m.

Hayling Island.

Lindisfarne, Beach Road, 1st
Fridays at 2 p.m.
17, Mengham Lane, 3rd and 4th
Fridays at 2 p.m.

No ante-natal clinics are held in the remainder of the district - private arrangements being made by the patients with their medical practitioners.

Chest Clinic:

Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, every Monday
all day and Wednesdays and Thursday afternoons.

Minor Ailments Clinic (Children) Fridays 9-30 a.m.
to 12 noon.

Speech Clinic (Children) Health Centre, Havant,
every Wednesday and Thursday.

Dental Clinic - Health Centre, Havant as and when
required.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Public Health Laboratory at Portsmouth under the direction of Dr. K.E. Hughes, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has continued to carry out all the bacteriological examination needed for the routine health administration of the district.

I am indebted to Dr. Hughes and his staff of the Public Health Laboratory for their help and advice which has always been so readily available.

Where it has been necessary to submit samples for chemical analysis Mr. A.L. Williams F.R.I.C., the Public Analyst to the City of Portsmouth has readily undertaken the investigations requested.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

(Home Help Service).

The Home Help Service is provided by the County Council and is operated by a local sub-committee of the County Health Committee.

During the year ended 31st December, 1956, 206 applications for help were received, most of these being referred by the general practitioner. Of this number, 122 were assisted, 66 were subsequently withdrawn or householders had made private arrangements and 18 were carried forward as advance bookings needing help in the New Year.

Of all the cases assisted throughout the year, the greater number again concerned care of the aged sick or aged infirm. Maternity cases formed a high proportion of the short term cases and general sickness and child care cases were also dealt with. The average number of cases per week was 53, an increase over the last year and these were dealt with by 31 Helpers. Whilst one Helper may spend the entire day on a maternity case, child care, or where there is a bedridden patient alone in the house, another has to cope with 2 or 3 aged infirm persons in a day as the majority of these people need only a few hours help with the heavier housework.

It is of interest to note that of the cases dealt with, 33 were on the register at the 1st January 1956 and were still being cared for in December of the same year. Some of our aged people and tubercular patients have been receiving help since the Service was first inaugurated in the district.

There is no shortage of applicants for enrolment as Home Helps, but all who apply are obviously not suitable for such work, which demands great tact, sympathy and discretion in addition to being a good houseworker.

GENERAL PROVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

The following services are provided by the County Council:-

Ante-natal, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.
Asthma Clinic (Portsmouth and Winchester)
Child Guidance Clinic.
Dental Clinics.
Food and Drugs (Sampling etc.)
Shops Acts Inspections.
Foster Children.
Health Visiting.
Mental Health Services.
Minor Ailments Clinic.
School Health Services.
Special Schools (Open Air etc.)
Speech Therapy.
Diphtheria Immunisation.
Domestic Help Service.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Water Supply.

The piped water in this area is supplied by the Portsmouth Water Company and all samples show the water to be wholesome, pure and satisfactory in all respects.

Analysis of a Sample of water received on the 9th May, 1956, from the Portsmouth Water Company labelled "Tap" Head Office, Commercial Road, Portsmouth, dated 9th May, 1956, 10-15 a.m.

Bacteriological Results.

	1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20°C.
Number of Colonies developing on Agar	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	3 per ml.
Presumptive Coli- aerogenes Reaction	Absent from 100 ml.		
Bact. coli (Type I)	Absent from 100 ml.		
Cl. welchii Reaction	Absent from 100 ml.		
Residual Chlorine of duplicate sample: 0.16 parts per million.			

"This is a very satisfactory sample. It is clear and bright in appearance and of the highest standard of bacterioal purity indicative of a wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes."

Housing.

During the year 33 houses were completed by this Local Authority against 82 completed in the previous year. Private enterprise built 556 houses against 567 completed in 1955. Portsmouth Corporation have completed 785 houses this year in the Urban Area against 1,771 last year.

Included in the 33 houses completed by this Authority are 20 Aged Peoples Flats, at Bedhampton. These dwellings have done much to help rehouse those aged persons who were living in insanitary and unfit dwellings.

Rivers and Streams.

Apart from normal maintenance work, no work of any importance has been carried out this year.

Surface Water Drainage.

Surface water drainage has been improved in various parts of the district by the piping in of roadside ditches and the relaying of faulty surface water sewers, whilst a number of private developers have been required to pipe ditches under Section 262 of the Public Health Act 1936.

New surface water sewers have been provided on A 3 Cowplain from Padnell Road northwards, and in B. 2177 Portsdown Hill Road to remedy recurrent flooding problems. In connection with works of road reconstruction on A 3 at Purbrook a long length of sewer has been provided and this will be further extended during next financial year.

Soil Drainage.

A total of 62 properties have been connected to the recently constructed Hambledon Road sewer, but there are still 388 properties known to be drained to cesspools. This compares with 679 in 1955 and is due to properties being erected without main drainage.

Private sewers have been laid to the Council's Specification and under supervision with a view to future adoption, on various privately developed estates within the Urban District.

Public Cleansing.

(a) Refuse Collection.

The removal of household refuse is effected on a once weekly basis from approximately

18,231 premises by means of a fleet of modern closed type refuse collection vehicles. The refuse collected is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at Budds Farm, Havant and Fielders Park, Purbrook.

An estimated quantity of 10,317 tons of refuse were disposed of in this manner.

(b) Street Cleansing.

The long standing system of street sweeping by lengthmen is being progressively replaced by mechanical means. The Council now operate two Lewin Sprinkler-Sweeper Collectors for this purpose and together they are responsible for sweeping approximately 180 miles of roadside channel weekly.

A decreasing number of lengthmen are still employed on footpath cleansing and other maintenance.

Special arrangements are in force to give more frequent attention to shopping and other busy centres, while minor roads are still dealt with by lengthmen.

(c) Gulley Cleansing.

The cleansing and flushing of street surface water gullies is executed by means of special purpose vehicles, and the number dealt with are:-

3,800 Gullies on publicly repairable highways.

600 Gullies on Private Streets.

ADULTERATIONS.

The Hampshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and is responsible for the administration of the sections of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, which place restrictions on the addition of substances to or abstraction of substances from food and drugs.

I am indebted to Mr. C.O. Perry, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, for the following information on samples taken in the district during the year:-

<u>Articles</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>	
	<u>Genuine</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Butter & Other Fats	6	-
Drugs	3	-
Milk, Channel Island	28	..
Milk	88	-
Sausage, Meat & Fish Products	9	1
Spirits	15	-
Other Foods	15	-
	<hr/> 164	<hr/> 1

The 28 Channel Island Milk samples proved to contain an average of 4.42% Fat and 9.09% Non-Fatty Solids and the 88 Milk samples an average of 3.77% Fat and 8.88 Non-Fatty Solids.

UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLE

A sample of sausage was certified to contain 290 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide but no declaration with regard to this preservative was given to the purchaser.

The Regulations allow the use of Sulphur Dioxide in sausages to the extent of 450 parts per million provided it is duly declared.

The case was dealt with by way of caution.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

No complaints were received about the licensed sites and the owners have carried out their obligations, and continue to seek ways and means to improve their sites and the amenities provided.

The four large holiday camps have also made considerable improvement in the living accommodation and catering arrangements. They still attract many visitors to the Island who benefit from a planned holiday.

Much has been said about the required amending of the licensing laws contained in Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1936, but no amendments have yet been produced. Surely it is time that the period for licence exemption under the Planning and Public Health Acts should be made to cover similar periods of time and that the issue of a public health licence should be conditional upon the applicant having obtained a Planning permit. It is also felt that there should be no exemptions from licensing where land is used for moveable dwellings in close proximity to residential development.

When it is remembered that the licence conditions and moveable dwelling byelaws are only minimal hygienic requirements, it is surprising to still find a few people today who will create such insanitary circumstances as to require legal proceedings to put them right. During the year

successful prosecutions were taken against owners of land on which caravans had been placed for either contraventions of the byelaws or for non-compliance with the conditions made when the licence was granted.

On the 21 licensed sites there were 1,580 caravans and there were 158 individual licences for single caravans.

RODENT CONTROL.

The work of Rodent Control has carried on throughout the year, and although a certain amount of co-operation has been forthcoming from the occupants of the various premises in the district, it is still found that some people do not bother to report the presence of rats and mice, with the result that full scale control cannot be carried out.

As the risk of disease carried by rats and mice is so great, the importance of reporting all known infestations to the Public Health Department cannot be too highly emphasised, and I would therefore ask all concerned to co-operate in this most important work.

Below is a resume of some of the work carried out:-

Complaints received	369.
Treatments carried out	634.
Bodies found	469.
Surveys on Council Property ...	407.
Surveys on Business Property ...	370.
Surveys on Private Property ...	1294.
Visits by Pest Control Officer ..	1523.
Visits by Rodent Operators ...	5612.

The figures given for 1956 are lower than for the previous year. This is due to having one operator short for 15 weeks owing to sickness and change of staff.

MOSQUITO CONTROL.

The existing staff has continued with the routine measures for the extermination of Mosquitos in the Portsmouth, Havant and Hayling Island areas, and a report on its work is as follows:-

During the year few high Spring tides exceeded 14 feet and consequently there was little tidal flooding in coastal marshes.

Owing to the low winter rainfall water levels of various pools had receded or dried out by early April and there was only a small amount of oiling necessary during the month.

The larva and pupae of the large Domestic Mosquito "*Theobaldia annulata*" was the first (March 21st) and last (December 13th) to be found and killed off. As last year little was seen of this mosquito during the summer except that there was an increase following the July-August rains. There was also an increase of Salt Marsh mosquito larvae during this period.

With leaks admitting sea water to two bays on North Salterns, East and part of Coronation Camp there was, after an interval of several years, a resumption of mosquito breeding. After killing off the larvae shallow ditches were cut to run off the water and prevent further stagnation. The Camp Engineer said the leaks would be stopped when the Camp closed for the season. There has been no further trouble.

Apart from coastal marshes, few mosquito larvae have been found on the mainland. Controlled ditches have been maintained and where possible the upper ends of some have been filled or left uncleaned.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Annual Statement of Chief Public Health Inspector.

Synopsis of Inspection.

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 463
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purposes 1098
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (including sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 -
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purposes -
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 52
 - (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 87
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or it's officers 550

3. Action under statutory powers during the year:

A Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936 -

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs 4

(2) Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:

(a) by owners 3

(b) by L.A. in default of owners -

B Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

(a) by owners 2

(b) by L.A. in default of owners -

C Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of demolition orders were made 275

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders 25

(3) Closing Orders made or Undertakings given 23

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS AND IMPROVEMENTS UNDER

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS.

Roofs repaired or renewed	31
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	12
Walls repaired or renewed	14
Drains repaired or renewed	23
Drains tested	6
New drains laid	4
Houses main-drained	5
Houses drained to new cesspits	1
W.C. pans renewed	21
W.C. cisterns repaired and renewed	4
Sinks renewed	10
Waste pipes repaired or renewed	8
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	11
Chimneys repaired or renewed	5
Floors and stairs repaired or relaid	16
Walls replastered	40
Yards relaid or repaired	2
Dangerous buildings demolished	1
Dampness remedied	38
Window frames and sashes repaired or renewed	64
Sashcords renewed	2
Window glazing renewed	5
Doors repaired or renewed	14
Ceilings repaired or renewed	22
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	6
Water supply provided or repaired, including provision of hot water	14
Accumulations, or deposits removed	16
Dustbins provided	3
Dirty premises cleansed	23
Ditches cleared	4
Foodstores provided	7
Verminous premises cleansed	2

FACTORIES

Number of mechanically powered factories ...	110
Number of non-mechanically powered factories	18
Number of inspections made during the year	144
Sanitary defects found	9
Sanitary defects remedied	16

FOOD PREMISES

Bakery	8
Bakers Shops	16
Butchers	38
Chemists	23
Clubs	13
Dairies	7
Fried Fish Shops	5
Wet and Fried Fish	7
Wet Fish Shops	8
Food Preparing Premises	2
Greengrocers	27
Grocers	114
Guest Houses & Holiday Camps	11
Hospitals	3
Ice Cream, Toffee Apples, Candy Floss, Fruit and Sweet Kiosks	21
Nursing Homes	13
Off Licences	17
Public Houses	58
Restaurant and Cafes	43
Schools	32
Sweetshops	52

OVERCROWDING

Dwellings Families Persons

(a) The number of
dwellings statutorily
overcrowded at the
end of the year

4

7

27

	<u>Dwellings</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Persons</u>
(b) The number of new cases reported	1	2	7
(c) The number of cases of overcrowding relieved	-	-	-

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Number of complaints received 575

VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

General Sanitation

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	19
Atmospheric pollution	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cesspits	...	...	...	...	...	34
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	243
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	852
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	61
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	670
Mosquito Control	...	...	...	...	...	8
Piggeries, Stables etc.	...	...	...	...	...	14
Ponds, ditches etc.	...	...	...	...	...	92
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	23
Refuse bins	...	...	...	...	...	7
Refuse tips	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	31
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	64
Sewers and Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tents, Vans, Sheds etc.	...	...	...	...	...	309

Meat and Food Inspection

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	31
Baker Shops	...	...	...	...	...	65
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	214

Canteens, restaurants etc.	...	...	272
Chemists	...	...	10
Dairies	...	...	109
Fishmongers	...	...	60
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	40
Food Preparation Premises	...	...	24
Grocers	...	...	399
Greengrocers	...	...	72
Ice Cream	...	...	50
Slaughtering	...	...	23
Sweet Shops	...	...	82
Other Food Premises	...	...	96
Unsound Food Inspection	...	...	63
Street Hawkers	...	...	22

Sampling

Ice Cream Samples	...	...	30
Water Ice Cream Samples	...	...	7
Milk	...	...	152
Milk containers	...	...	12
Water	...	...	16
Delivery of Samples	...	...	66

Factory Acts

Factory - power	...	...	141
Factory - non-power	...	...	2

Housing - Public Health Act

Houses inspected	...	...	194
Houses re-inspected	...	...	232
Verminous premises	...	...	16
Dangerous structures	...	...	1

Housing Acts

Houses inspected	...	...	269
Houses re-inspected	...	...	405
Overcrowding visits	...	...	8

Rehousing applications	...	...	...	160
Improvement Grant visits	...	...	...	272

Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases visits	...	...	245
Collection of specimens	...	...	40
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease visits			43

Miscellaneous Duties

Committee	...	...	...	...	...	57
Conferences, lectures etc.	...	...				16
Council	...	...	...	...	...	13
Hackney Carriage	...	...	...	...		17
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	3
Petroleum Act	...	...	...	...	...	50
Police & County Court	...	...	...			7
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	5
Old Persons	...	...	...	...	...	23

Total visits made 6588

Housing Act 1936

Informal notices served	...	...	...	11
Informal notices complied	...	...	...	5
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	4
Statutory notices complied	...	...		3

Public Health Act 1936

Informal notices served	...	...	...	49
Informal notices complied	...	...	...	34
Statutory notices served	...	...	...	2
Statutory notices complied	...	...		-

Food and Drugs Act 1955

Informal notices served	...	...	...	8
Informal notices complied	...	...	...	4

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955

During the year much work was done in regard to food shops being brought up to standard under the above Regulations and the following is a list of the amenities installed in various types of shops throughout the district:

Number of sinks installed	...	...	...	6
Number of wash-hand basins	...	...	...	46
Hot water supplied	...	...	...	77
Cold water supplied	...	...	...	32
Premises redecorated	17

Drainage

Number of choked drains and sewers cleared	413
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Infectious Diseases

Houses and other premises disinfested	3
Rooms disinfested	34
Bedding disinfested	...	...	...	...	21
Bedding destroyed	...	...	...	...	5

Verminous Premises

Houses and other premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	33
Rooms disinfested	...	...	...	...	13
Bedding disinfested	...	...	...	...	18
Wasps' nests destroyed	...	...	...	...	52
Refuse removed	...	...	...	...	11
Dead animals removed	...	...	...	...	8

UN SOUND FOOD

		cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Imported Beef	Bone taint	2	1	14
1 Pig	Decomposition		3	23
Fish (Bream, Cod, Haddock, Prawns)	ditto		3	11

		cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Pigs Livers	Decomposition	1		6
31 Tins Corned beef	Blown	2		26 $\frac{1}{2}$
35 " Vegetables (Peas, Beans, Tomatoes, Soup, Macaroni, Sweetcorn)	"	1		15
26 Tins Fruit (Cherries, Oranges, Pears, Apricots, Pineapples, Peaches, Plums)	"	1		3 $\frac{1}{4}$
14 Tins Luncheon Meat	"			25 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 " Cooked Ham	"	1		11
11 " Condensed Milk	"			11
9 " Evaporated Milk	"			9
5 " Jam & Marmalade	"			9
6 " Stewed Steak	"			6
5 " Fish (Pilchards, Sardines)	"			5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Prepared Meats (Pork, Tongue, Veal, Ham, Beef)	Decomposition	1		6
Sausages	"			25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	"			26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bacon	"			13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cheese	"			12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sweets	Fermentation	2		7
Butter	Rancid			2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Biscuits and Cake	Mouldy			23
Cereals	Maggotty			2
Total		8	2	14

MILK SUPPLY

During the year 152 samples of milk were taken from producers and retailers in the district, made up as follows:

Samples.	Taken.	Passed.	Failed.
Channel Island Pasteurised	35	35	-
Pasteurised	63	62	1
Tuberculin Tested			
(Pasteurised)	37	35	2
Sterilised	4	4	-
Raw Milk (before			
Pasteurisation)	13	11	2
Washed Bottles	12	-	-

The following licenses were issued during the year:

Licence to produce pasteurised milk	...	...	3
Dealer's Licence to use designation			
"Pasteurised"	...	...	31
Dealer's Licence to use designation			
"Sterilised"	...	...	8
Dealer's Licence to use designation			
"Tuberculin Tested"	...	...	9
Supplementary Licence to use designation			
"Pasteurised"	...	...	5
Supplementary Licence to use designation			
"Sterilised"	...	...	2
Supplementary Licence to use designation			
"Tuberculin Tested"	...	...	4

ICE CREAM

Premises registered for manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream (Ice Cream produced at only one of these premises) 16

Premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream 185

Number of samples taken 30

Results as follows:-

Grade I ... 21	Grade II ... 5	Grade III ... 2
	Grade IV ... 2	